THE ROAR IN THE CHIMNEY.

Outside there's a humming of winter-night cold; The restless snow sifts in the field and the The leafless trees moan, though the wind

And the harp of the frost is hung up in But here by the fireplace it's cozy and

bright, As snug and as warm as the heart of the And the sound that I hear fills the whole

house with cheer—
'Tis the roar of the fire in the chimney! See how the flame streams like a flag on its

they laugh! The rosy-faced coals, how they nesile and

And the heat thrills one'r blood like the woods whence it came.

But better than all, when the right shad-

Is the roar of the fire in the chimney! How bravely it shouts to the compassing Like the cry of some strong, ruddy Viking

How loud and how fearless, yet honest and Is the voice that replies to the querulous

wind!
No ghost of regret, and no phantom of fear
In the depths of the oil-fashioned freplace
I hear.
But hopeful and brave as the heart that

God gave Seems the rear of the fire in the chirancy! Then welcome to winter, the frost and the The snow on the threshold, the drift in the

street; For then in the dear, quiet castle of home Once more to love's primitive altar we

Pile up the cak logs and draw closer the chairs; Remember life's blessings—a truce to its While loud, and then low, like a voice that we know. Sounds the roar of the fire in the chimney! -James Buckham, in Demorest's Maga-

HARVEY'S ROMANCE.

T WAS during his freshman year at Harvard that I first became acquainted with Harvey. He had come to college from a thriving western town, where his father was a banker and leading citizen. Harvey was a remarkable fellow in many ways. In the first place, he was one of the handaomest fellows I have ever known. He was possessed of rare talents, and bore upon his face the unmistakable stamp of good breeding.

And yet, when I first knew Harvey, he was a freshman in every sense of the word. You could hardly call him green; he had seen quite a bit of the world, and society, too, for all that, but it was of such as a boy sees under the chaperonage of a fond and indulgent mother. His experiences, while quite varied in their nature, were of a tame variety, so you will not deem it strange that when he arrived at Harvard, with an allowance of \$300 per month and no chap erons but sophs and senfors, a new world was opened to him.

Like all freshmen of his type, Harvey fell in with a fast set, joined a swell traternity and went right to the bad And what a winding and mellifluous path his satanic majesty has provided for his college devotees. Of course Harwey's apartments were the best in the city. His dog had whipped everything that had been pitted against him and his wine suppers to the fast set of which he was a part were the talk and envy of every cheap Cholly man in the col-

Long before the end of the first term Harvey was an acknowledged king of the bloods. He was a greatly changed lad; all that simple charm and frankness that had marked him when he came were gone. His manner, talk and dress had all changed, and now conformed strictly to the ideas of the set of which he had become a part. At the junior hop occurred a little incident which was to mark an epoch in the affairs and life of the freshman, and, in fact, to give birth to this story. The junior hop is the social event of the year at Harvard, and at all great American colleges, for all that. This is the high tide of the year when the freshman sends home for his girl to show her something of college life and to show her how important he has become in one term. A few months before a beautiful young lady, the daughter of one of the Back Bay millionaires, had made her debut in Boston society. Besale Hill was so refined and so charming that it was but a short time before all of the young men, both in Boston and in Cambridge, were wild about her. She was a model of beauty, but to stop here and say no more would be doing her great injustice, for she was not only possessed of all the other qualiperfect womanhood. Of course she would be at the hop, and every fellow who had not already met her had set his heart upon an introduction. Every swell fraternity in the college attended in a body, and every big fraternity man individually did all in his power to bring Bessle Hill to his booth and make her a part of his Greek letter. elrele. Harvey looked that night as I had never seen him look before. With the efforts of nature and the tailor combined he was by far the handsomest man in the ballroom. He was in-Produced to Bessie Hill; it was Greek meet Greek. They exchanged glances; Harvey bowed low; she extended her hand, while the polite audience of atu-

eyes and her cheeks were suffused with the rose of nature's rarest red.

They danced together. Harvey was a beat faster than usual and his bosom swelled with pride. But surely he had good reason to feel proud, for he had by his side the most admired woman of all Boston. The freshman had won the greatest of all social triumphs. It cost him a wine supper at Harvard and no little natoriety in Boston. Their meeting at the ball had caused quite a sensation. The daily papers reviewed his life and family history, and Bessie Hill was convinced that she had made no mistake. But Harvey was a beginner. He could not understand that a social triumph and a love affair were one and the same thing, and that at best should anni:

Hear how the sap spatters like elves when them. Like a foolish freshman that he was, he allowed his head to be turned. He underwent a change. The wine at And snap fly the sparks o'er the hearth-stone below! the songs, however spley, lost their The room's all a-blush with the bright, his mind now and then a fancy that he should study. But whoever heard of Greek and love uniting in the same

"Philosophy be hanged!" he used to say. "I will win the girl I love; I will be a man of business; let other freshmen wreck their bodies, sell their eyes and lose their souls trying for a degree, I will marry the woman I love."

Harvey spent the major portion of his time in Bessie's company. They read together, compared notes and spent their time as all lovers do in that declous pleasure of doing nothing.

Harvey came home one night on a ear from Boston. He rushed violently nto my room; his face was flushed; hewassomewhat wrought up; I thought he had been drinking. "Congratulate me, old fellow," he exclaimed, "I have won her, but keep it still. The wedding is to be in June. I know father will consent. We'll have the affair in Boston, so all the fellows can be there. We'll go to Europe for the summer, and I will go into business with father when we return. I came to Harvard to scale Pernassus, but find myself worshipping at the shrine of Diana. Blast it, old man, brace up and congratulate me. and let's have a bottle." If I had only stopped with one bottle I probably would have done better in my philos ophy examination next day. I only celebrated occasionally in college, and this was one of the occasions. Oh, what a night!

As it neared the first of June Harvey was almost constantly in Boston. He and his bride-to-be were ever together. The fellows all wondered what the freshman was going to do when exam-Instion day came round. Harvey, however, was preparing a surprise for them, but, alas, for the poor old chap, there was in store for him the greatest of all



THE VISITOR CAME IN.

surprises. He came into my room one night; I shall never forget the look upon his face. I have seen men die in the threes of mortal agony, but pain was never pictured more vividly on any free than it was upon that of poor Har-

vey that night. He held in his trembling hand a telegram; I knew some terrible calamity had happened. His father-his old and respected father-was a bankrupt and a defaulter. It is too painful even at this time to go into details of that sad

How all the fellows looked and acted. None could say a word. Barvey, poor Harvey, cried like a child. And when I saw him who yesterday was the man of all men to be envied; when I thought of his broken home-this stigms of disgrace the world would put upon his name; of how, perhaps, the prison cell yawned for his father; and when, above all, I guessed the thing that galled him more than all else, his love affair, I eried myself. The news was spread brondcast throughout the country by the morning papers. "Big-headed Harvey, Railroad Manipulator, a Bankrupt." Harvey's heart was broken; his spirit

was crushed. Hastily penning a few lines to Bessie, in which he referred to the sudden downfall of his family, of his disgrace; ties necessary to make her a type of their present difference in position, life, etc., he gatherd his belongings together and in half an hour was off on a midnight train for New York. He would not stay over a day. He said on leaving: "Fellows, I want you to remember me

as Harvey, and not as a beggar." He would not and could not go home He would only be useless to his parents In their hour of woe. He could not bear to go back to town a beggar where

he had once been a prince. Harvey shipped out of New York on a steamship bound for San Francisco. She was to take the place of a liner that had gone down off the coast of Lower California. After a vain effort to find something worth doing in the elty of the Golden Gate, he shipped out dents' mammas and sisters held their of 'Frisco as a common deckhand on breath in astonishment. Never before the fast bout for Japan. After a few had Bessie Hill extended her hand to months of knocksbout life in Yokohama any new acquaintance. She had been and Tokio he fell in with a party of with Harvey but a short time when pearl fishers and was faring well until perpetuity a "Queen Victoria bed."

the cold and steel-like glitter left her a heavy sen tossed them all upon the rocks of Australia. He next tried sheep herding away back in the hills, where he lived for months with no company perfect terpsicharean. They glided off but his dog and his sheep. He was to the conservatory. Harvey's heart stricken down with a deadly fever while stricken down with a deadly fever while one of a party of adventurers who were searching for a quick fortune in the diamond mines of South Africa. Three months later, more dead than alive, he found his way to Johannesburg. He here fell in with an English captain and made his way to London and then to Liverpool, and after four years of adventure, trial and sickness he landed once more in New York.

all the way to Africa to learn, my boy. the people. Aften an enthusiastic re-He had learned to know the value of a ception Senator Allison said:

dollar. Being a persevering fellow, he desired to raise himself to a better position in society. Knowing that an education was necessary, he looked for a chool where his limited means would sold out for the longest time, and in a few weeks after we find him enrolled as a student of law at Ann Arbor.

North of University hall to-day still stands a building that, had it tumbled down 20 years ago, would still have been old. This building is owned by some church corporation which furishes students with rooms in the old hack at miscrably low rates.

But more miserable than all else are the rooms; these are devoid of furniture, save a rickety old table, a chair and a rusty stove with a crazy pipe, ome dry goods boxes and a broken coking glass. The decorations were the work of spiders and files of generations gone. The windows, for the most part, were minus glass and stuffed up with copy books and old paper. Here Harvey was located. Just across the way was the local chapter of his fraternity. Little did his wealthy brothers think that the "Tramp Law," as they called him, possessed their most sacred of secrets, knew their grip, had memorized their ritual and was indeed a

dingy old building shook in the wind that mound bitterly out of doors. He brushed uside the frost from the pane and looked in silent meditation toward the scenes of gayety and grandeur. He reflected on his own position; thought of a time when he was a part of a similar gay assemblage, and how you he was "McKinley carried with him a large manning of the dings of the scenes of the Mussouri river, and Kentrely, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware joined the republican column for the first time at a national election.

"Then followed four months of active debate and McKinley was and Tryan less the batte and McKinley was and Tryan less the batte and McKinley was and Tryan less the batte. The alliance carried most of the south and states west of the Missouri river, and Kentrely was and Tryan less the batte. The alliance carried most of the south and states west of the Missouri river, and Kentrely was and Tryan less the batte. The alliance carried most of the south and states west of the Missouri river, and Kentrely was and Tryan less that the batte. The alliance carried most of the south and states west of the Missouri river, and Kentrely was and Tryan less that the batter was a part of a similar was a part of a similar of the properties was and marking was and states west of the Missouri river. crossed the floor to the window. The gay assemblage, and how now he was poor and more miscrable than the coachmen that were knocking their heels together without.

He sat down before his dim fire, and thoughts of another junior hop came to him. He was back again in the good old days; Bessie was by his side; he saw her tender eyes looking into his; she seemed just as she did that night in the conservatory when, for the first time in his life, he felt the warm and gentle pressure of the hand of the woman he loved. His heart beat lively and

his body thrilled through and through, "Strange it is," he said to himself, real, anyway. People would read it and be interested in the characters they can never know, and besides, I need a pair of shoes and a new coat badly."

A few weeks later in a Sunday paper there appeared a most interesting college romance about the junior hop at

A pale and sickly new boy was vainty trying to sell his wares in a crowded parlor car. Travelers fatigued with a long and hard journey, and chilled with the cold even in the car, were not interested in the paper, and only one was affected by the pale look upon the face of the poor and thinly-clad boy.

This was a very handsome young lady; she was tired with her journey and seemed weary of the world. She purchased all the papers because she pitied the boy. She looked them over: her eye chanced upon a college echo. She read the story, for she used to know college girls and fellows, too, for all that

The story finished, the paper at her feet, this very hardsome young lady unconsciously lent a charm to her beauty by the tear in her soft blue eyes.

The next day shortly before noon there was a light step upon the dingy old staircase that led to Harvey's room, and there was a light rap at the door. Harvey, thinking it was his washwoman, called out: "Come in, but I have no washing for you to-day." The visitor came in, and Harvey looked up; he almost fainted, for before him he saw his sweetheart of other days, Bessie Hill.

I have just received a letter from Harvey to-day in which he says: "In this mail you will receive a printed invitation, etc. Well, old man, the affair's to be in Boston, so as all the fellows can be there, and it is a special request of Bensie's that you be the best man."-Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune,

Bank Note Over Eighty Years Old. After over 80 years from its lasue a one pound sterling note of Fector's Bover bank, in England, bearing date 1816, has just been presented in Dover for payment. The bank was taken over by the National Provincial some 60 years ago. The note was found in a book, the property of an old lady who died recently in South Wales. It has been secured by the Dover coroner.

-The treasurer of Guy's hospital in London has received a donation of \$5,-000 from the committee of the American Victoria jubiler fund to endow in

ALLISON AIDS.

The Iowa Senator Helps in Hanna's Canvass.

Public Issues Ably Discussed-Bryan's Fallacies Held Up to View -Facts About Silver Lawn.

The first large meeting of the Ohio republicans was held at Cleveland Saturday evening, October 16, at which Senator Allison spoke in strong terms in Harvey was a changed man-changed | behalf of Senator Hanna for reclection, this time in earnest. He had learned a and handled in masterly manner the most valuable lesson, one worth going | leading political questions now before

Allison's Tribute to Hanna. "I am glad to speak at the home of you funior senator, who bears so distinguished junior senator, who bears so distinguished a part in the great affairs of our country. We have all seen his great ability, his great organizing power, over a wide field of endeavor. I have seen him during the last important sensition of congress and learned of his ability, his usefulness, his sound judgment, and his strength in the senate, and can truthfully say that the importance of his return to the senate cannot be overestimated as respects the value of his continued service to his state and the nation. tinned service to his state and the nation.
"The republican party was not responsi-ble for the disasters and distress that came

to the country in iss3. They had predicted that serious distresses would follow the sudden and radical change proposed in our tariff policy, but they did not anticipate that the democratic party could be awarved from the policy of sound and stable modey, and that forcetting all its readitions, recand that, forgetting all its traditions, reord and pleases, would throw the power of its organization and induence into the scheme of revolutionising our money sysscheme of revolutioning our money stem, thus adding to existing troubles an immeasurable factor of injustice and wrong to every industry and every occupation. From this time forward no imprevenient was possible until this question was settled by the election of 18%.

The republican party had faith in the

he republican party had faith in the crity and intelligence of the American ple, and that when these questions were debated they would be rightly with fully declared hey would see that the plana proposed at Chicago would only intensify the distress, and not alleviate or remove it, but capital and credit in the meantime stood silent awaiting the event. Mckinley's Nomination.

orized their ritual and was indeed a brother in good standing.

It was the night of the junior hop. Across the campus the gay young daneers assembled from all parts of the country were whirling, enmeshed in the mazes of the waltz.

It was just midnight; Harvey bad put in a hard night over a still harder lesson in common law pleading. He crowsed the floor to the window. The

first time at a national election.

"McKinler carried with him a large majority of the hause, and the party was greatly strengthened in the senate. The campaign was bitterly fought, and won under the splendid leadership of Maj McKinley, sustained by the strength of his cause and the good sense of the American people. Bryan's Palse Arguments.

Bryan's False Arguments.

'The whole campaign on the part of Bryan and his followers was fought on false arguments, pretenses and promises. They sought to take advantage of the distress which they thomselves had created by their conduct following the election of 1892, and sought to fix the responsibility for the hard times upon the republican party by what they sometimes called the blunder and sometimes the crime of 1873, whereby the silver dollar was dropped from our coinage. silver dollar was dropped from our coinage, and they said, stealthly, if not fraudulently, and the gold dollar made the unit of value blaze dimmed and the coals blackened he thought of his career, of his wealth, his life, his adventure and, last of all, his poverty. "Such is life," he said to himself. "Why not write a story about it all? It seems more romantic than real, anyway. People would dropping the silver deltar is conn with the revision of our mint law been debated for nearly three year fore 1873, that opinions of experts had been invoked upon the subject and various plans and projects respecting silver suggested, all of which involved the dropping of the all of which inversed the aropping of the silver dollar from coinage, because by the act of 183 the eliver dollar had become an obsolete coin because it was undervalued, and had long ceased to circulate and was exported as builton or went into the melting pot of the arthan. It was well known a paper that in 1972 we were wholly on a paper basis, and so continued until 1879, that no basis, and so continued unit has a selected with a collars were then in sirculation, and therefore our action could have no practical effect upon the silver in existence, or currently produced from the mines; we had no silver to sell, and none had been taken to the mint for coinage, or practic none, since 1850, except for subsidiary allver coins Bland-Allison Silver Act.

"The whole subject was again debated in

Bland-Allison Silver Act.

"The whole subject was again debated in 1878, when the Hand-Allison law was passed, including the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver. This debate was after allver had paried from gold in the markets of the world and was everywhere at a discount. Every democrat voted for the passage of the law of 1878, which provided for limited collarge on government account, the profits of the coinage to go into the treasury, thus resulting but for wholly a different reason, the action of 1872 by refusing to restore free silver coinage and providing for limited collage. After this specie resumption, in 1879, the gold standard was made imperative.

"It was then, as now, a historical fact that the decline of silver came about through the action of Germany, the Latin union, the Scandinavian states and Holland, and not by the act of 1873, all of these states having closed their mints to free silver when we were on a paper basis, and when we had little or no silver circuiation to affect the price, and before the act of 1878. When that act was passed silver was only about nine per cent, below par, but it would be impossible to open our mints to free collage of silver without its resulting in the silver standard, and that we must secure the concurrence of Europe, which had, by closing its mints, caused the decline of silver buillon, in order to restore silver to its old place. Nobody wanted the silver standard then, but few want it now, and nobody then or now openly alvocates it. They urred in 1895 that by the act of 1872 one-half of the money of the world was destroyed and the remaining half doubled in value by the process, thus cheapening products and thereby injuring debtors. cheapening products and thereby injuring

The injustice of this claim w by the fact that there was in 1836 vasily more silver in the world's circulation than doubt that the Dingley law will protuce was in 1875. No nation in Europe, except Carmany and the Scandinavian states, parted with any portion of its silver, and it is still in circulation, as before, whilst many of the states of Europe have added to their silver circulation since 1872, and Gormany has at least one-third of the silver she had in 1872 still performing the service of wither. tos of muney

Small Silver Circulation. "In the United States we had then prace circulation of the world, performing every function of money except that it is not used Globe-Democrat.

in settling international balances unless at its bullion price in the world's market. Then how has one-half of the world's money been destroyed? And what has be-come of the nilver mined since 1873? What has become of the gold mined since What has become of the gold mined since 18737. We know that there has been a very great increase in the world's production of gold, especially in the last ten years, amounting to an annual average of \$120,000,000 or more, or nearly \$2,000,000,000 of gold in ten years, a greater annual product of gold than of both gold and silver together in any one year hotween 1752 and 1855, or for a continuous period of \$2 years, and that this constantly increasing production of gold is likely to continue for some years, if not indefinitely. In the face of these indisputable facts who can say that one-half of the metallic money of the one-half of the metallic money of the world has been destroyed when none of it, or practically none, has been taken out of circulation and great additions have been made since 1873?

been made since 1873?

"This fail of prices, it was charged, had special application to farm products, resulting from the fall of silver, and wheat and cotton were familiar illustrations.

"The prices of agricultural products have fluctuated since and before 1873, but these prices have fluctuated up and down according to a law of their own, the fall of silver exerting little or no influence upon ver exerting little or no influence upon them, from the fact that these products produced in silver using countries and ex-ported, have at no time been so great as to perceptibly affect the price in importing

Bryan's Preposterous Ideas. Mr. Bryan and his followers told us last year, and tell us now, that we should open our mists without the aid or consent of any other nation at the ratio of sixten to one, when the commercial ratio was thirtytwo to one inst year, and new is thirty-six to one, and fluctuating constantly in the world's market. Can any scheme be more preposterous than this, and can anything be more absurd than to call it bimetallism? It is silver money, debased money, fluctuat-ing money, and these alone. Yet some have heen persuaded that this means both gold and silver circulating side by side in our country. Their delusion is only equaled by that of the old lady who tried to mop up the incoming waves of the ocean with her

"The value of sliver in its relation to gold was multitained by the world's use of both on a world's ratio. It cannot be restored in any other way than by the restoration of a silver standard, no matter what the rail intions. Their selection may be wise but over and over again, and no party will to to the country directly proposing hange from gold to silver. It was sour firection. It is the hope of some, but clieve not many, that free coimage can be orced, thereby bringing us to a silver standard under the false issue of bimetai-

lism, without directly avowing their purpose. Silver Certificates.

"Sliver and sliver certificates form a great part of our paper circulation; the necessities of trade and business and public cessilies of trade and business and public and private credit alike require that they shall be maintained at par with gold. The government must do this to maintain its own honor and integrity. It has guaranteed this indirectly by putting into the treasury more than \$100,00000, clear profit on the coinage, and it has at least three times made this guaranty by positive statute law. It therefore is bound to provide not only the machinery but the means ide not only the machinery but the means to accomplish this purpose. It would be bad faith by direct statute or by indirect jugglery to violate that promise so sacred-ly made and so often repeated. The green-back, in fact, now forms a connecting link back, in fact, now forms a connecting link whereby this promise can be redeemed, and should not be disturbed as long as this gramise exists. So a reserve is necessary for the purpose, and there is ample statutory power to provide it, and President McKiniey will see that it is done in the future, as it has been done in the past. Therefore, though positive legislation is impracticable now, or in the near future, there is ample power to maintain this positive against the positive promise. Out all our currency shall retive promise, that all our currency shall re-

and believes it Hished on a stable basts; profits are realized with no danger of clipped money; the rate of interest is diminishing with money

Republican Promises Are Kept. "It is Impossible for any affirmative legis lation to be adopted during this congress improving or enlarging our banking system, and it is impossible to reestablish the

old state bank system on a safe basis, so as to secure a safe national circulation of paper money so essential to easy and cheap exchanges from one portion of our widely extended country to another. "For the first time in our history a tariff law was passed within five months after the inauguration with a view to take care

dide ample revenue for the governs Thus we have promptly met the expecta-tions of the people in that regard, "It may therefore be truthfully said without exultation that the republican party has kept its promises and is fulfilling them, that thus far its predictions have

con fulfilled. "It may be too soon to form an accurate judgment as to the success of President McKiniey's administration of affairs, but justice to him and his advisors requires us to say that they have met the public expectation; that though in some matters as respects our foreign policy they have not gone as rapidly as some would wish, they have taken up all the public questions, both domestic and foreign, with wisdom and care, and are seeking to solve them wise-ly, with proper relation to every just ob-ligation consistent with our national tradilions, and so as not to discredit our country at home or abroad, and we may have an atiding faith that, in the proper way and without unnecessary delay, they will be so settled as to meet with the approval of our countrymen

#FIt is hinted that the democratic ticket of 1900 may be Henry George, of New York, and Tom Johnson, of Ohlo, on a platform of single tax. The party must have an issue, you know, and as free trade and free silver are dead, there seems to be nothing else left.

EFThe largest tin plate mill in the world is to be erected at Newcastle, Pa. See, didn't somebody predict just a few years ago that no amount of protective encouragement would make it possible to manufacture tin plate successfully in America?

EFTreasury officials now have no duce ample revenues after it gets fairly at work. The earnings of its second month exceeded those of the second month of the Wilson law, and are steadlly growing.

EFAn Iowa correspondent says Mr Pryan is the center of an excited rush when he visits that state. The rush the ally no siver directation, when now we have more than one-seventh of the silver Kinley's majority was 65,000.—St. Louis

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIC. All Signs Point to a Republican Vic-

tory in November. The Ohio campaign is now on, and presents an outlook of hope for the republican party. Chapman, the silver democratic candidate for governor, in his opening speech at Columbus last week defined the issue of that party as free colonge of silver at sixteen to one, The Cincinnati Enquirer is running the McLean senatorial boom on the lines of mud-slinging and personal defamation of the republican candidate for senator.

So the silver democratic campaign shapes up as defense of an issue that received emphatic condemnation at the hands of voters of Ohio last November, with personal abuse and vilification thrown in for effect. Besides this inherent weakness in lasues, the silver democrats have to make the campaign alone this year. The populists united with them in 1896, and yet the fusion forces were defeated. Now the populists have taken the middle of the road, and are going it alone; and they will take 25,000 votes, at a low estimate, which went into the fusion total last November.

On the other hand, the republicans are full of hope and courage. An era of prosperity has dawned upon the country, and Ohio is enjoying her full share thereof. Her farmers are busy and prosous now, while a year ago they were struggling against hard times, low prices for their products, and the general stagnation. Ohio railroads are busy; Ohio factories and mills are running fell time. It is hard to find a skilled workman in the state who has not steady employment. Thus the mechanies, as well as the farmers, are in much better plight than they were a year

The object lesson on the tariff, afforded by the Wilson law, has settled that question so far as the people of Ohio is concerned. They are not going to vote for a reversal of the protective policy. The demagagues who for years filled the state with lamentations keyed to the time of "the tariff is. a tax," are not in evidence this year, Those of them who still survive are wailing "calamity," and endeavoring to convince the busy masses that the times are not good, after all, and that the only remedy is the adoption of a 40-cent silver dollar standard; that Mexicanizing our currency, so that values will finetuate with the price of silver from day to day, would be a blessing, instead of a

The republican cause is in the ascendant. The eagle sours and screams with joy in the unclouded blue, and all signs point to a magnificent victory at the polls next November.-Toledo Made.

THE PASSING OF HARD TIMES. Business and Industry Belped by the Dingley Law.

A careful study of the business situation at the end of September gives abundant assurance that the hard times which were ushered in by the Cleveland panic of 1874 have indeed passed away. The year's harvests have been in the main satisfactory, and there has been a very considerable advance in the prices of agricultural products, due chiefly to an extraordinary foreign demand for American breadstuffs. Hence the farmers are once again prosperous. The carringe of their produce has given increased business to the railroads. Joined to the increasing tonnage resulting from a general revival of business with credit restored through the elec-tion of William McKinley and faith in him and his party, money is coming from its re-treats and hiding places. Credit given is reignitured products have also made the railroads prosperous. Railroad securities have advanced in price from ten to fifteen per cent. The increased business of the railroads has created an increased demand for cars and locomotives, and hence the builders of railroad rolling stock have more to do and are also prosperous. The iron trade has been helped by this demand for cars and locomotives, as well as by the general uplifting of all business conditions. The prosperous farmers are not only paying off their mortgages but they are making more liberal purchases of agricultural implements and of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise than they were lately able to make, and hence the agricultural implement manufacturers and the city and country storekeepers are also prosperous. As the cotton and woolen manufacturers supply the stores with a large part of their stock in trade they are also prosperous. And so we might go on, illustrating by familiar facts the great change that has taken place in business and industrial conditions in this country within the past few months. The change has been gradual and not sudden. In the iron trade it has developed slowly but surely. Even as late as three weeks ago the improvement in iron and steel prices had been very slight, but within these three weeks there has been a more marked advance, with increased demand. The present condition of the iron trade and of all business in this country can truthfully be said to be of a most healthy character, promising a winter of continued activity in all lines, with employment for all who are willing to work.-Iron and Steel Bulletin.

sr How do the free silver and free trade theorists who are charging up the advance in wheat to the shorings abroad account for the advance in all other form products-corn, rye, beef, perk, wool, cattle, horses, sheep, hops, tobacco and potatoes? The fact is that it is due to the increased consumption at home. People who earn little economize in eating. Those whose earnings are increased spend far more for food and get that of a better quality. When the working people of the United States are employed at good wages they buy more food and clothing than when unemployed or working for half pay. It is a protective tariff that does the huginess,-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

EFAnd still prosperity grows. At least half the factories in the great Indiana gus belt are running day and night.- Toledo Bleda.